# FIGHT ALONG AISNE PROBABLY GREATEST IN HISTORY OF WARS

Expert Declares Passage of River by Frontal Attacks Would Be Most Notable Military Feat.

LONDON, Sept. 30. In an interesting article in the London Daily Express, Lieutenant - Colonel Alsager Pollock, of the British army, gives a minute description of the theatre of the world's greatest battle on the banks of the Alsne. It is only necessary possess reasonable intelligence and a fairly large map of the country through which the Alsne flows in order to understand how it is that the Allied army, after successfully effecting a army, after successful entering a crossing, has not only been prevented from prosecuting its advance beyond the river, but has even been temporarily driven back to the left bank, at some points, by counter-attacks, and thus compelled to brave again and again the perils

pelied to brave again and again the perils of forcing the passage.
Colonel Pollock describes the Alsne as a very sluggish river. Frim Villeneuve, one mile east of Soissons, to Lamotte, eight miles east of Complegne, a distance of nearly seventeen miles, the fall is only twenty-one feet. The flats between the hills forming the valley are seldom less than one mile in breadth, and the hills themselves rise thence, eather abruptly as a rule, to heights of and the hims themselves rise thence, rather abruptly as a rule, to heights of from 300 to 360 feet above the river. The configuration of the hills is very indented, so that on either side, but more especially on the right bank, the guns especially on the right bank, the gund and also the riffemen of a force disputing the passage can readily be dis-posed so as to be perfectly sheltered from artillery fire from the opposite bank, while at the same time commanding long reaches of the valley both up and down the stream.

RANGE FINDING DIFFICULT. According to Colonel Pollock, climatic conditions render the finding of an accurate range for heavy guns almost imcossible. In the clear atmosphere of South Africa, where he served during the Boer War, the fire of artillery at 8000 yards, or even more, could be quite usefully observed, particularly when the sun shone on the target, but it is not so on the banks of the Alsne, and this fact ne of much disadvantage to the Allies. Here, then, we have an explana-tion sufficient in itself to account for the difficulty experienced by the British and French troops in making good their hold on the right bank of the Alsne, in spite of all the valor displayed by them successfully effecting the crossing of

"A single example," says Colonel Pollock, "will suffice to make clear the whole matter in this connection. Let us asume an attempt to cross at Vic-sur-Aisne, among, of course, a number of other points simultaneously attacked. ne mile south of Montois is an artillery position three miles long and hav-ing a command of, roughly, 360 feet over the level of the river. The hills on the opposite bank have in no case a command within 60 feet as great. In other words, the artillery positions at the dis-posal of the attackers enjoy a command of not less than 60 feet over any pos-sessed by the defenders."

A POINT OF VANTAGE.

But according to Colonel Pollock, on the left bank of the d'Hoxion, a tributary stream which falls into the Aisne at lesum-Alsne, a convenient spur luts out vestward, from behind which an open field of fire extends for about 5000 yards along the right bank of the Aisne, and cons there posted would be quite safe gainst anything but chance shells from owitzers, which might conceivably drop on their lurking place—assuming this to have been indicated by aviators. There is no commanding position whatever from which direct fire could be brought to bear on guns placed behind the spur in question.

The point that Colonel Pollock makes in this connection is that while the actual passage of the Aisne by well-trained and valorous troops would involve in many places no insurmountable difficulty, the supporting artillery effectually preventng the enemy from offering serious re sistance, the conditions become very dif-ficult from the moment when the attackers begin to mount the slopes beyond the river in face of artillery, machine guns, and rifles securely placed where it is imssible to reach them from the opposite bank. Fortunately, he adds, the difficulty confronting a flank attack directly over the Aisne is far less and in his opinion such attack can be successfully made.

MAY MAKE HISTORIC RECORD. "Meanwhile," Colonel Poliock says in conclusion, "there is also another factor of the problem which has most certainly exercised a weighty influence. Von Kluk's defeated army, we may be quite sure, is not that which brought the pursuit to a standstill. "Von Buelow without doubt, moved up his own army to occupy and entrench the most favorable posiions on the right bank of the river, in anticipation of Von Kluk's retirement Repeated failures in the actual condi-

tions cannot have been otherwise than costly, and we must therefore prepare curselves for a very heavy list of casual-lies, as well as for further delay pending the exercise of strong pressure upon the nemy's right flank.

"If the purely frontal attack succeeds, the passage of the Alsne will be the most remarkable of all recorded in his-

## FOUR GARIBALDIS FIGHT TO AID FRENCH CAUSE

Noted Italian Physicians Also Enlist With Allies.

With Allies.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 30.

Four members of the famous Garibaldi family, of Italy, have enlisted in the French army and all have been nominated as officers, as shown by the list in the official journal today.

Gleuseppe Garibaldi has been named Lieutenant-Colonel; Riciotti Garibaldi, as Captain and Santo and Brino Garibaldi, Lieutenants. All are in the ranks of the first foreign regiment. Some noted Italian physicians have donated their services to the French cause, and the majority of them are serving now, with the title of Surgeon Majors.

### EVERYTHING FAVORS ALLIES, WINSTON CHURCHILL SAYS

But Visit to Front Convinces Him War Will Be Long.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

First Lord of the British Admiralty
Winston Churchill, who has just made
an automobile tour of the front, has arfived in Paris

rived in Paris.
"The situation is excellent," said he Everywhere the Alics have the best of it. The events of the last few days have greatly improved the strategical positions of the French and British."

Asked about the probable length of the war, he resided:

## BRITISH CRUISERS GUARD STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

Three Warships Move to Harass Enemy's Shipping.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chill, Sept. 30 -- A close watch is being maintained here for German and Austrian ships passing through the straits of Magellan by the British cruisers Goodhope, Monmouth and Glasgow, which arrived here yesterday, under command of Christopher Craddock. The ships left Montevideo batween September 9 and 11 ostensibly for this port.

All vessels going through the straits from the Atlantic to the Pacific stop here. The arrival of the three cruisers would indicate that the British Admiralty has decided to send them to the Pacific in search of the enemy's ship-

# LEMBERG IN CHAOS AS RUSSIANS TAKE GALICIAN CAPITAL

Austrians, Civil and Military, in Pell-mell Panic, Offer Scant Resistance. People's Pathetic Plight.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30. A graphic story of the fall of Lemberg. Galicia, and the scenes attending the Russian occupation of the city, has just been given to me by an Englishman who has arrived here after witnessing these historic events.

"I am an engineer," said he, "and with a friend of the same calling had business in Lemberg. We were not molested in any way until about a week before the arrival of the Russians, when we were suddenly sent for by the Austrian police, placed under arrest and conveyed to prison. Simultaneously all our money

was confiscated. "We were kept in cells for four or fivdays, during which time absolutely no food was given us. Fortunately we received a small portion of drinking water each day or the 'hunger strike' would have been as complete as any undergone by suffragettes in the London jails. On the fourth or fifth day we were released. but we were both so weak from lack of food that we could hardly stand.

"Just about the time we were released word was received that the Russians were advancing upon the city, and panic broke out. The entire Austrian administration

NO DEFENSE ATTEMPTED.

"Defense of the city was not attempted at all. The Russians gave the demoralized Austrian military authorities three days in which to surrender and evacuate the place so that the inhabitants would be spared the horrors of a bombardment

"On the third day a Russian acroplane made its appearance over the city watching for the Austrians' departure. The Austrians fired upon the aeroplane, but it returned apparently uninjured to the Russian lines.

"Then the invaders made some show of opening a bombardment. I should say it was only a feint; at any rate, no shells seemed to fall in the city. Surely the marksmen as all that.

"The noise of the Russian artillery was terrific, and it scared the already panicstricken townspeople almost into hysterics. Thirty-five thousand persons, some of them residents of Lemberg, and others refugees from the surrounding country, boited helter-skelter. The large Jewish population of Lemberg was particularly frightened, as the Austrians had systematically circulated shorles that the Russians would massacre the Jews.

"Families carrying a few of their most valuable possessions fied pell-mell along the road. Some had the advantage of horse carts, and a few had automobiles. Weeping children, surrounded by their tearful mothers, rushed about wild-eyed with fear. Aged men and women, too old for hasty flight, were jostled by the younger refugees in the fright-filled mob. "Bankers made their escape with all the money belonging to other people, and even the savings boxes of the poor were broken open and the money taken. "Nobody was allowed to leave by train

for Vienna unless he or she could de-posit at the railway station the sum of 5000 kronen, which was 'to be returned when the depositor reached the capital.' The reason advanced for this decision upon the part of the authorities was that the money was required as security for the ability of the invading traveler to meet the enormously increased cost of living in Vienna. Those seeking to go to Budapest were compelled to deposit 1990 kronen. The cost of living there did not seem to be so high.

PITIFUL STREET SIGHTS. "There were pitiful sights in the streets, notably the spectacle of Austrian soldiers, with wounded bodies, hatless, shoeless, and in rags, begging a crust of

"Numbers of them belonging to the Slavonic race got into civilian clothing and were to be seen carrying their uniforms under their arms in bundles. They said they were going to burn them.

The utter disorganization of the Austrian military administration and the state of chuos into which the Austrian war commissariat dogenerated are bewar commissariat degenerated are beneath criticism. The Austrian army itself
proved to be disunited and an unwilling
mass of men that fell apart in the face
of danger. Many of them were only too
giad to throw down their arms and surrender. When taken prisoner they fraternized like brothers with the Russians.
"The Russian army entered Lemberg in
splendid condition. It was attended by
an enormous provision train, with every an enormous provision train, with every requisite in abundance. The inhabitants, especially the Ruthenian Slavs, met the zar's soldiers with demonstrations delight. The Russian officers were show-ered with flowers and men and women

kissed their hands. "Exemplary order was immediately es-tablished by the Russians, soldiers being used for police duty. The Russian com-mander visited the City Hall and de-clared that he wished to co-operate with the local authorities. This system proved so efficacious that the Chief Deputy went to the Russian commander and thanked him.

im. "We ourselves were well treated by the Russiana, who lent us money and enabled us to travel to this city. We made the journey free of all expense, first class, with a party of Russian officers. We were told that we would not be expected to the control of the control of

## MINOR TERRORS OF WAR; ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

A distinguished prisoner in Hungary is a Russian general, Eugene 'Mastinoff.

General Mastinoff still looks quite defiant, although he has grown a shade more modest since he was taken prisoner.

When brought into the prison camp, he asked, through an interpreter, for the commander. Colonel Alfred von Obauer compiled with the request, and, with the context observed and with the request, and, with the context observed and the prison of the prince of the prince of the compiled with the request, and, with the context observed and the prince to stop damaging his fether's property. General Mastinoff still looks quite defiant, courtesy characteristic of officers, presented himself to the Russian general. The caged Russian lion was tactiess enough to remain seated. Colonel Obauer then commanded, in a firm but quiet tone: "Attention!" whereupon the general found it advisable to show, by rising stiffly to his height, that he took the lesson in military discipline.

A correspondent of a Vienna paper thus describes a war-prison scene in Hungary, between Estergom (Gran) and Kenyermezo:

"You find there next to Frenchmen, with their well-cared-for complexions, Russian officers, with effeminate features and red-faced, weather-beaten Servian officers. Beside flaxen-haired Cossacks there are four fellows with coal black heads-negroes from the coal mines of Cardiff, who were seized on British merchant ships. Servian gypsies from Shabats complete the picture. In the centre of the circle there is a grindstone, on which a Cossack dutifully and humbly sharpens, for one of our infantry soldiers, a bayonet, which is to do service against the northern foc. All around are grouped Servians and Montenegrins, who look on, with ill-concealed anger, while their hoped-for deliverer serves the son of the Puszta. Now there approaches the group an elegant figure-Captain Geony, of the Royal Yeomanry, whom England's declaration of war surprised in Hungary and who now waits in vain for the British Consul, who is to liberate him. Monsieur G. Rainal, the former trapeze artist of Ronacher's variety show, now French lieutenant of the reserves, performs a trick on a chair with three legs.

An instance of how anxious Irish soldiers are to go to the front was wit-nessed recently at Chelsea Barracks, where the Irish Guards were quartered. Late one evening some one spread the rumor that the Irish Guards were to be transferred to one of the army depots. That evening was one of the wildest known at Chelsea Barracks. Then came the announcement that the rumor was

the cry, "We want tr go to the front. Our place is in France. We won't go to any depots." For more than an hour the yelling kept up. Then the officer made speeches telling the men to be patient that they soon would be off for the scene of fighting. Even after these promises a force of mounted police was established about the barracks to insure peace and quiet.

Corporal J. Bailey in a letter home expresses lively contempt for German marksmanship, as follows:

"On the firing line the Germans seem to have more ammunition than is good for them, and they keep firing away at least ten rounds for every one of ours without doing half the damage, or any-

The Daily Mail prints the following: "How he once had a fight with the Kaiser in the old English style and beat him is related by Alfred R. Price, hotel proprietor, lifracombe, North Devon. The fight took place in August, 1878. The Kalser, then 19, was on holiday with his

# SERVIANS IN DASH ACROSS SAVE RIVER REOCCUPY SEMLIN

Completely Surprise Austrians in Successful Effort to Stop Shelling of Belgrade. Success in Bosnia.

It is officially announced that the Serrians have reoccupied Semlin, on the north side of Save River, in Slavonia, from which they were driven a fortnight ago by an overwhelming Austrian army. The armies of the Crown Prince are

declared to have taken the Austrian fortifications in a series of desperate bayonet charges in which many Austrians were killed and wounded.

The attack was a complete surprise to the Austrians, and they were compelled to abandon great quantities of stores in their flight. The War Office says that the Servians

are now pursuing the defeated Austrians, and that the siege of Belgrade will soon There is a full in the fighting in Servia,

but the invasion of Bosnia (Austria), is progressing rapidly, says an official anouncement. After occupying the heights of Remania, the Servians and their Mon-tenegrin aliles occupied San Piek, a suburb of Sarajevo, where they captured a train of sixteen cars. Six of these were filled with ammunition and the others ontained field commissary outfits, mo

CETTINJE. Sept. 30.
It is officially announced that Montenegrin troops have captured the fortifi-cations erected by the Austrians about Gerazda (southeast of Sarajeve on the Drina River), and are pursuing the Austrians, who are fleeing in disorder.

### 100.000 ENGLISH HOMES OPENED TO BELGIANS

Hospitable Offers to Refugees Far Exceed Necessity.

LONDON, Sept. 30 -- So many offers have been received from hospitable Eng-ilsh families who want to shelter Bel-gian refusees that the Relief Committee today had to send out circular letters stating that no further offers could be considered.

Lord Gladstone, former Governor General of South Africa, who is the leader in the relief work, stated today that 100,000 English families so far have offered to provide homes for the refugees.

six thousand Belgians already have been placed in private homes, while about 4000 more are in depots awaiting distri-oution. About 5000 others are scattered in rooming and boarding houses, the English Government having guaranteed their keep.

their keep. There are 12 committees in London torking for the relief of the Belgians. Ther committees are being formed broughout the Island. Nearly 100 tons Other committees throughout the isla

father's property.
"'Do you know who I am?" demanded

"'I don't care who you are,' replied young Price.
"The Prince promptly knocked the boy down with a blow on the nose, aimed with his left. The Devonshire lad got up and fought furiously for 20 minutes until the German party arrived and separated them. Both were marked, but the Prince had the worst of the fight."

A correspondent of the Retch writes that after the capture of Tilsit the Russians occupied an estate of the Kaiser which comprises a model farm and an enormous garden, such as the Russian soldiers had never before seen. The exhausted soldiers lay on the carpets and plant soundly.

slept soundly. The following slept soundly.

The following morning the men laughed heartily at the idea of sleeping on the Kalser's carpets with their boots on. They remarked:
"Thank you, William; we slept well.
Nevertheless we shall fight you."

The strictness of the censorship may be judged from an article from a correspondent of the Echo de Paris, which

begins: "There is no danger of my being in discreet. I know no more than any-body: But I believe that without saying too much I can say—"
Then followed six lines of blankness.
The censor evidently was of opposite opinion to that of the writer.

The entire stock of pedigreed cattle from Kaiser Wilhelm's great sporting estate at Bominton, East Prussia, one of the great breeding establishments on the Continent, has been confiscated by the Russians, according to a Petrograd official report. The prize stock has already ar-rived at Smolensk, and will be distributed by the Russian Agricultural Institute to the various breeders in Russia.

"There doesn't appear to be a man among them who could score a 'bull's-eye' once in a hundred shots, and as for making a good show at Bisley, they simply couldn't do it anyhow. German prisoners admit that they are bad shots, and

they are amazed at the way we pepper them when they are advancing. "It's very jolly in camp in spite of all the drawbacks of active service, and we have lively times when the Germans aren't hanging around to pay their re-

march, swinging along the roads as hap-py as schoolboys and singing all the old songs we can think of. The tunes are sometimes a bit out, but nobody minds so long as we're happy.

"We're a jolly sight better fed than the Germans, and in most ways better off than the men in South Africa. We always have as much bully beef as we can eat, and potatoes and other vegetables with jam are nearly always served

"As we pass through the villages the French come out to cheer us and bring us food and fruit. Cigarettes we get more of than we know what to do with. Some of them are rotten, so we save them for the German prisoners, who will smoke anything they can lay their hands on. Flowers we get plenty of, and are having the time of our lives."

An old lady of London, anxious to follow the European campaign with the aid of a war map which she had purchased, took it back to her stationer, complain-ing that it did not show the battlefield of Armageddon, about which she had heard so much.



The Hup has always merited the buyer's confidence, and this car will adhere to the splendid precedent set by past models

Tioga Auto Co. 336 N. Broad St. Bell Phone Spruce 4905 Broad and Tioga Sts. Bell Phone—Tioga 2443 Keystone Phone—Park 5340 A



### THUNDER OF ARTILLERY **NO LONGER BOTHERS TROOPS**

Men in Aisne Trenches Sleep Undisturbed by Boar of Guns.

PARIS, Sept. 30. Letters from French soldiers on the iring line and similar communications found upon German prisoners throw ineresting light upon the situation on the

attle front. One soldier had written:

"I am writing this in a trench under fire, and God knows if it will ever reach its destination. The Germans have been shelling us continually for two days and

shelling us continually for two days and two nights, and the roll of artillery thunder has become so incessant that we can sleep without minding it.

"We have been under fire so long that we have ceased to mind it altogether, although I doubt if any man can ever overcome the sickening sensation caused by the nearby explosion of a German shell. It causes a transport of the servishell. It causes a tremor of the earth and throws up a big pile of dirt. When the dirty, black smoke rolls away one can see a hole big enough to bury a house in.
"The German gunners are assisted by

their aeroplanes, which go up every day and find the ranges. They report any troop movements and enable the Gerto turn their guns against our men when they move forward.

"The destruction is terrible. I cannot tell how many towns and villages I have seen with the buildings blasted and ment was being undertaken.

blackened with fire. Bridges are wrecked and railroad tracks are torn up. It will be many years before this country re-

gains its former beautiful aspect.

"The men believe that they soon will be pursuing the Germans, and already we are getting winter equipment, so I guess the War Office looks for a winter guess the War Office looks for a whiter campaign. We are well fed, but the wet, cold weather has caused a good deal of sickness in the ranks. We are better off than the Germans, however, for prisoners report conditions in the German camp as being almost unbear-

### BRITAIN NOT RECRUITING MEN FROM UNITED STATES

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice Denies Enlistments in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30,-Setting at est a report that the British Consul General in New York was recruiting nen for the British army, Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, has issued a denial that any men are being enlisted in this country.

Such action, the envoy declared, would Such action, the envoy rectared, would be a violation of neutrality and never had been contemplated. He explained, however, that British Consuls were sub-mitting to medical examination such British subjects as volunteered to return to England and enter the army. This fact, he said, probably gave rise to the report that widespread enlist-

ROSTAND AND HIS WIFE STONED BY PARIS MOBS

Accused of Cowardice Because of Flight From French Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 20,
The Intransigeant says that Edmond
Rostand, the famous poet and dramatist,
his wife and the Counters Nozilles, who
were induced to leave Paris when the Germans approached on the argument that the enemy would make them host-ages, were stoned by a crowd at Cha-teauroux during an automobile journey to

Pierrences.

Mme. Rostand and the Countees left so hurriedly that they traveled in low-cut evening gowns. When they attempted to get dinner at Chateauroux a crowd surrounded and accused them of cowardice.

The owner left dinnerless amid a shower The party left dinnerless amid a shower

The party left disneress and a snewer of brickbats.

The French boxers, Stuber and Adrien Hogan, are wounded. Georges Carpentier, contrary to the English report, is not

# SENATE DEMANDS INQUIRY

Wants to Know Whether England Is

Interfering With Neutral Ships, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A demand for information whether Great Britain was interfering with shipments of cop-per from the Unted States to Rotterdam in neutral bottoms was made on the Secretary of State by unanimous vote of the Senate today.

A resolution requesting the information was introduced by Senator Smoot, of Utah, and passed without discussion.

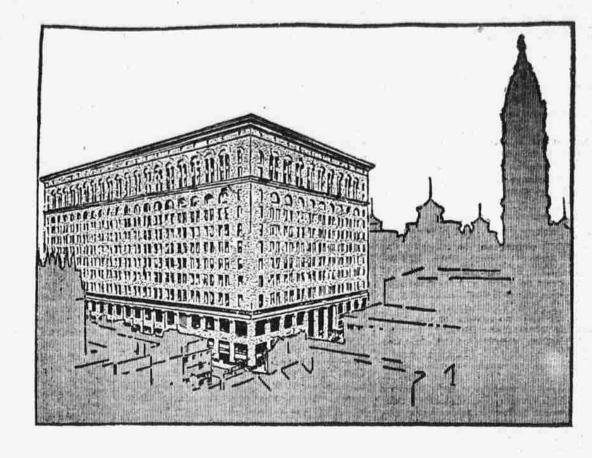
tory

.00

Store Opens 8.30 A. M.

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes 5.30 P. M.



The Grand Organ Plays Tomorrow at 9, 11 and 5:15

# THE WANAMAKER STORE

# Announces for Tomorrow: Large Stocks Keep Selection Good in the Sale of Bigelow Rugs

Even after a week of the busiest rug selling Philadelphia has ever known since our sale of Whittall rugs last year, sizes are almost as complete as at the start-off. This is proof of the magnitude of the purchase.

And in every size designs are in wide and beautiful variety and will be to the end, for every pattern is pleasing. Best of all.

# Prices Are Exactly a Fourth Less Than These Fine Rugs Regularly Sell For

Bigelow Ardebil Wilton I	Rugs Bigelow Balkan Wilton Rugs
22 1-2x36 . \$3	27x36 \$2.60
27x54 4.6	5 4.6x7.6 14.50
36x63 7	6x9 25.75
6x9 27,50	0 8.3x10.6
8.3×10.6 40	9x12 37,50
9x12	2 a a 27,50
	Riceles, Literia Associantes D.
Bigelow Daghestan Wilton	Bigelow Utopia Axminster Rugs
27x54 54	10,000
	24x48 2
10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (	
4,6x7.6 13	6x9 14,50
6x9 23.21	
8.3x10.6	9x12 24
9x12 37.50	
Bigelow Arlington Rus	Bigelow Electra Axminster Rugs
	18-36
36x63 \$4,50	27-60
6x9 16.78	36×72
8.3x10.6 26.2	8.3x10.6 . 16.50
9x12 28	9x12
Bigelow Bagdad Wilton F	
	Body Brussels Rugs
$9\pi 12$	619 512,25
Bigelow Bagdad Brussels	Pugs 8,3x10,6 . 19,50
27x54	5
4.6x7.6 8.50	Bigelow Puritan Wilton Rugs
6x9 15	9 3-10 6
8,3x10,6	0 9212 27 50

The Sale is in the Rug Store, Fourth Floor, Market

JOHN WANAMAKER